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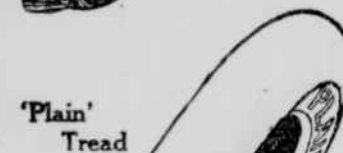
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WHITMAN WANTS NO EXTRA SESSION

Legislators, in Modified Plea, Ask Governor to Act as Peacemaker.

REPUBLICANS FAIL TO JOIN CONFERENCE

Executive for Arbitration Law, but Will Not Call on Senate and Assembly.

Governor Whitman will not call a special session of the Legislature, he did not say this yesterday to the committee of legislators who presented a memorial to him at the St. Regis, but it is known that his arguments in favor of a special session to deal with the strike situation did not alter his views. He wants no special session in the thick of a campaign, and particularly one called to deal with so delicate a subject as labor legislation.

Only seven of the committee of nine legislators representing city districts appeared at the Governor's hotel suite at the appointed hour. The two absentees, Assemblymen Nathan D. Perlman, of the 6th District, and Alfred D. Bell, of the 20th, were also the only Republicans on the committee. Perlman called on the Governor yesterday before he did not attend because he did not favor an extra session. It was, therefore, a solid Democratic delegation.

Whitman Asked to Make Peace.

State Senator John J. Dunnigan was spokesman, reading to the Governor a document which considerably modified the request for a special session favored in the Baltimore conference. It suggested, however, that the state be put to the expense of an extra session, the Governor seek personally to bring the public utility corporations and their employees together.

"We believe," it continued, "that either party to this controversy would dare to refuse to meet with any proper suggestions made by the Governor of New York. The present condition exists because one party to the controversy has absolutely refused to comply with the suggestions made by the public Service Commission appointed by you. We suggest that it is your duty to use every effort in your power to enforce the recommendations of your commission.

"If either party refuses to comply with any reasonable suggestion made by you for the settlement of this controversy, the legislation which we propose will compel by law what you have sought by conference to accomplish."

Law Planned to Stop Strikes.

The legislation proposed provides that whenever a public utility corporation and its employees agree to arbitrate their differences and that agreement is violated, the party refusing to comply with it shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished. In the case of the corporation, by a fine not to exceed \$500 for each offense, and the restriction of its charter and in the case of the employee, by a fine not to exceed \$100.

The Governor told his visitors that he was much impressed with the careful consideration, in the mean time consulting the Public Service Commissioners. He believes there is room on the statute books for a law similar to the one outlined.

LONGSHOREMEN HALT CITY TIE-UP

Continued from page 1

complete material now in process of manufacture. An actual cessation of brewing is not contemplated.

As the bulk of these brewery workers who will cease work for a few days at the most are mainly laborers, or semi-skilled men, they have the tacit approval of their employers in taking a holiday.

Bloom was less conservative than Mr. Frayne, he asserting with positiveness that 450,000 persons will be idle by Saturday.

There will be 250,000 who will not go to work tomorrow," he said. "Thursday another 100,000 will quit, and another 100,000 will quit Friday.

Eighty Unions May Go Out.

"Eighty unions will quit, but we won't make public the names now."

The eighty, he explained, included some national bodies, with several local, and some were merely locals. When the longshoremen were brought up, he gave the first hint of a break in the relations of that organization with the conference.

"I don't know the first thing about the longshoremen," he snapped out. "They have not had a representative here to-day."

"Is O'Connor in town?"

"I hear he is, but he hasn't been here."

O'Connor had arrived, and after registering at the Hotel Woodstock, put in considerable time at the office of the organization in the Times Building and in visiting waterfront headquarters of his men. As he was leaving the Woodstock for dinner last night with Vincentelli, his local aid, and Thomas Kelly, international vice-president in charge of the Pacific Coast strike, a reporter asked him if his men were going to strike.

"They won't strike to-morrow," he said, "and I am going to Washington to-night. No one can call a suspension of work except me under the union vote, the last of which was completed to-day."

"Will you call a strike later?"

"I expect to see Mr. Gompers in Washington," he replied, "and he has been here Thursday. Now, that is all I have got to say."

O'Connor laughs at break.

"It is reported you have broken with the committee and that is the reason you have come here instead of the Continental," said the reporter.

"Listen," laughed O'Connor, "the reason I left the Continental was I wished to escape reporters. I have just been talking with Fitzgerald on the phone, and he understands me perfectly."

From another source, however, it was learned O'Connor not only refused to call his men out to-day, but gave those who pleaded with him to understand that he would call them out on no other day. It is also understood that he declared there had been too much bluffing about the sympathetic strike movement and that he did not propose to sacrifice his people or allow them to sacrifice themselves in a useless fight.

"We're a fighting organization, all right," he is reported to have said, "but we are not so fond of fighting that we fight for the fun of it or for the fun of getting licked. Nothing that we can do will aid the car men one bit. They can and will win their own fight. I am just here to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for a lot of four-fushing

bluffers. They have been trying to get us into this thing for weeks.

"We have no grievance, our contracts are being respected by the bosses, we can do nothing but sacrifice our men and weaken our organization by doing what you ask. And we won't do it."

Big Meeting To-day.

Whether or not the longshoremen will be represented in the convention of labor chiefs which will be called in Beethoven Hall, East Fifth Street, this morning is doubtful. There is no doubt, however, that substantially every trade in the city will have delegates there when Hugh Frayne raps the meeting to order at 10 o'clock. Then it is promised the names and numbers of the organizations in line with the sympathetic movement will be made public.

Organizations which were said to have lined up yesterday included the building trades of the Borough of Manhattan. This lineup, however, was more apparent than real, for no suspension is expected until the central council, made up of delegates from the several boroughs, meets to-morrow to pass upon the question. Then, then it may not be decided, for there is some question whether the locals will have the final vote, a move that would postpone any decision until well into next week.

The executive council of the Teamsters' Union last night voted to suspend work in sympathy with the car men, at a meeting in the building 781 Eighth Avenue, noted as the headquarters of George W. Plunkitt, Jr. J. Cashel, general organizer, said the time would be fixed at a meeting of the business agents of the twenty locals to-morrow. He says the order affects 20,000 men.

Independent of the sympathetic movement, William E. Fitzgerald, leader of the car men, was cheerful last night. He would not discuss any phase of it, referring all questions to the committee, and insisting that his part of the fight is progressing favorably.

Fitzgerald Is Cheerful.

"Fewer cars by forty-five are operating in The Bronx to-day," he said. "That shows how the fight is going."

To close Fitzgerald and O'Connor said last night the latter was quite within the facts when he said he and Fitzgerald have a perfect understanding. According to those, Fitzgerald has been inclined to apply the sympathetic movement as anything more valuable than a move which might shorten the car strike. The same authority has it that he told O'Connor he would not expect him to do anything he could not square with his men and his conscience.

Fitzgerald said last night that he knew of no pending move to settle the car strike, not having heard of the call of Frayne, Timothy Healy and Morris Hillquit on Mayor Mitchell in the afternoon. This visit, made at the request of the Mayor, was for the purpose of informing him of the status of the sympathetic movement.

According to Mr. Mitchell and the labor men, nothing was said about settling the strike and Fitzgerald made that he had any move in mind.

"He wanted a clear statement of the situation," said Mr. Frayne, "and we gave it to him. That is all there was to it."

STATEN ISLAND MEN ACCEPT ROAD'S TERMS

Sign Anti-Strike Contracts—Brewery Drivers May Quit.

Staten Island car men accepted last night the working conditions offered by the Richmond Light and Railroad Company and signed contracts binding them to avoid sympathetic strikes. The offer, which once was rejected, raises the pay from 25 cents to 27 cents an hour, fixes overtime pay at the rate of time and a quarter and establishes a ten-hour working day.

It was reported brewery wagon drivers on Staten Island will be called out to-day, and the trucks were busy most of the night delivering an extra supply of beer in all towns.

WOMAN NOMINATED AS WILSON ELECTOR

Illinois Democrats Declare for Equal Suffrage and 8-Hour Day.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Democratic party of Illinois, in convention here to-day, went on record in favor

JEW'S HOLIDAYS HALT STRIKE TEST

Hebrew Trades Will Not Return to Shops, Says Labor Leader.

EMPLOYERS AWAIT REPORT ON FRIDAY

Needle Workers, Painters and Drivers Included in Suspension Order.

Under leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with a membership of almost 100,000, all of the biggest unions comprised in the United Hebrew Trades will join in the general suspension of work to-day, according to Morris Feinstein, assistant secretary of the United Hebrew Trades. Those of the smaller unions among the 100 comprising the parent organization which have not yet announced their intention to quit will do so within two days, Mr. Feinstein declares.

The full effect of the work suspension by the Hebrew workers will not be felt till Friday, however, as the Jewish New Year holidays begin to-day. When the holiday period is over a chance to estimate the aid the Hebrew workers are prepared to give the car men will be given.

Needle Trades to Quit.

The so-called needle trades constitute the greatest proportion of the membership of the United Hebrew Trades, and almost all of these have declared their intention of suspending work, Feinstein says. Included in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are 40,000 ladies' waist makers and 60,000 cloak makers and other workers on ladies' garments.

Among the other unions which have declared, according to their leaders, that they will join in the walkout are those of the painters and paper hangers, with a membership of 6,000; the furriers, numbering 10,000; the barbers, the cap makers, the shoe workers, the waiters and the mattress makers.

Twenty-five hundred teamsters and drivers and 3,000 clerks in clothing and drygoods stores and delicatessens will be affected if the suspension is general.

Movie Shows Not Affected.

Mr. Feinstein intimated the theatre employees would be exempt from the work suspension order, in order that the unemployed might have means of amusement.

Among the other principal classes of workers included in the membership of the United Hebrew Trades are 3,000 new-car workers, 2,000 leather goods workers and hundreds of metal workers, jewelers, brush makers, laundry workers, tinmiths, cap makers, umbrella makers, upholsterers, mineral water workers and bed spring makers.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS DECLARE FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE AND 8-HOUR DAY.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Democratic party of Illinois, in convention here to-day, went on record in favor

of equal suffrage for women, the eight-hour day for both men and women workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and a compulsory workmen's compensation act.

For the first time in the history of Illinois political parties, a woman was nominated as a Presidential Elector. Mrs. Catherine Vaughn McCulloch, of Evanston, Ill., was named with Reed Green, of Cairo; Fred T. Scherer, of Ottawa, and L. O. Whitnel, of East St. Louis, as Elector at Large.

A request by organized labor that the platform advocate an amendment of the existing workmen's compensation law to make it include insurance for injured workmen was not complied with, nor was the request for an anti-injunction law.

HEDLEY HOME GUARDED AFTER BOMB THREATS

Three Police Sentries Await Attack by Car Men.

Frank Hedley's home on Fanshawe Avenue, Yonkers is under the special guard of three patrolmen, who were assigned to that duty yesterday by Police Chief Daniel Wolf. It was reported to the police that striking carmen had threatened an attack upon the Hedley house, and there also were rumors of bomb plotting.

"BIG SIX" FAILS TO ACT ON SUSPENSION ORDER

Walkout Question Referred to Printers' October Meeting.

The Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six," met last night in the World Building, but officers of the organization refused to say what action, if any, was taken on the strike question. It was intimated, however, that "Big Six" would not join in "suspension of work."

"It is practically certain," said one member of the Executive Committee, "that any action was merely to refer the matter of a strike to the meeting of the union as a whole, which will take place the second Sunday in October."

PRACTICAL TESTS BASIS FOR NAVY PROMOTION

New System of Qualifying Officers To Be Established.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Practical tests designed to show the individual efficiency of naval officers qualifying for promotion are to supersede the old system of written examinations, Rear Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day authorized all ship commanders to prepare to establish the plan at the tests to be held in October, and to make the subjects of steam engineering, navigation, gunnery, electricity and seamanship the deciding factors.

Under the new system the officers, 500 of whom are to qualify for promotion authorized by the new naval bill, will be asked aboard ships to execute various duties under the observation of the examining boards. The old system included written examination on many subjects not emphasized in the new, including language, international law and military science.

Officers in charge of the work here predict that the new form of qualifications will contribute materially to increased efficiency of the officers.

The admiral also announced that January 10 had been selected as the date for examination of candidates to be admitted to the navy from civil life as engineering officers, of whom thirty will be chosen.

BORDEN OFFERS MEN \$3 RAISE

Accedes to Wage Demand, but Will Not Recognize Union.

STATE MEDIATORS ACT IN STRIKE

Drivers' Meeting to Consider Proposal Is Broken Up.

Officials of the Borden Condensed Milk Company offered yesterday to grant the \$3 weekly increase in wages demanded by the striking drivers in Manhattan, The Bronx and Queens. Vice-President Henry M. Hallock said that he would refuse to pay the drivers 2½ per cent commission on new business, and, for the present, would not recognize the union.

This announcement from the Borden offices, at 108 Hudson Street, followed the visit of Colonel M. J. Reagan and John J. Bealin, members of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation. "Conditions look favorable for an amicable adjustment of the points in controversy," Colonel Reagan said after he had conferred with Mr. Hallock.

Instead of dealing officially with the milk drivers' local organization Mr. Hallock went to all the depots affected by the strike to explain personally the offer of settlement. He addressed groups of strikers at four depots in Harlem and The Bronx, and then hurried to Long Island City, where forty-five drivers employed at the Steinway and Graham Avenue depot joined the strike yesterday.

Union Not Dealt with.

Officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at 781 Eighth Avenue, said that they had received no communication from the Borden officials. Michael Cashin, organizer of the milk drivers, who has been in charge of the strike, was reported to be in Jersey City. "This offer to raise wages will not settle the strike, that's certain," was the only comment made by Cashin's associates at the union headquarters. Mr. Bealin, of the State Board of Mediation, had conferred with the strike committee, it was said.

Mr. Hallock found sixty drivers loitering around the depot at 117th Street and Second Avenue. He told them that the concession of the company would increase wages from \$16 to \$19 a week for the first twenty-six weeks of employment, from \$17 to \$20 for the second twenty-six weeks, and from \$18 to \$21 for drivers who had been with the firm more than a year. He requested the strikers to inform him by to-morrow morning whether they would accept the offer.

Hallock for Open Shop.

In regard to increased commission on sales, which is paid semi-annually, Mr. Hallock said he had arranged a plan which met the substance of this demand. "You know my attitude on the closed shop," he told the drivers, "I have no objection to employees joining the union. Until 51 per cent of the drivers approve of the union, however, I shall not force them to join."

The company's offer was considered at a meeting of the drivers held in Labor Temple. Before a vote could be taken the janitor ordered the men out, explaining the hall was needed for a meeting of carpenters. The drivers then shouted for a voice vote, and Hallock's proposal was turned down. Just how far this action would be binding cannot be told until this morning.

There was no extension of the strike

yesterday, with the exception of one depot. Pickets from The Bronx were unsuccessful in getting drivers to quit at the DeKalb Avenue depot, in Brooklyn, the Borden officials said.

John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the State Department of Food Supply, criticized the large milk concerns in a statement issued yesterday. "If the Dairyman's League had the pasteurization and other facilities throughout the state which Borden's, the Sheffield-Slawson-Decker and other big distributors have," he said, "milk would be better than ever."

"Many dealers who heretofore bought milk, butter, cream and cheese from the big firms are now signing contracts with the league. Our only difficulty is a shortage of cans. The large concerns control most of the milk cans."

Several of the striking Borden drivers have signed contracts with Mr. Dillon as agents for the Dairyman's League. They plan to start in business for themselves.

SEABURY ASKS WILSON TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK

Democrats Want President to Make Two Speeches.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 26.—Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor in New York, came to Shadow Lawn to-night to confer with President Wilson. The President is extremely interested in the situation in New York State and Mr. Seabury is understood to have urged the President to make at least one, or possibly two speeches, in New York State.

As a result of the primary returns Democratic leaders feel they have a fair chance of carrying the state. They want to stage a great mass meeting at Madison Square Garden early in October, and they also desire the President to speak in one of the upstate cities, preferably Syracuse, where there has been a heavy Progressive leaning.

To-morrow the President will hold his weekly conference with Chairman Vance C. McCormick, and it is understood that this also will relate to New York politics. Later in the week William F. McCombs, Democratic nominee for Senator, will come to Shadow Lawn. His visit is in the nature of a "reconciliation."

President Wilson cast his ballot, No. 14, in the old fire engine house on Chambers Street, Princeton, two hours after the polls opened to-day. He was motored over with Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Secret Service agents and newspaper men. A little earlier his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, voted at his old polling place, at Varick and York Streets, Jersey City.

MANSFIELD IS WINNER IN MASS. PRIMARIES

Rolls Up Big Lead Over Cole for Governorship Nomination.

Boston, Sept. 26.—Early returns from to-day's state primaries indicated that former State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield had been nominated by the Democrats for Governor, over former Adjutant General Charles H. Cole.

With about half the election precincts reported at midnight, Mansfield had a lead of six thousand votes, with a prospect that if the ratio were continued he would roll up a plurality of approximately 15,000.

State Auditor Alonzo R. Cook appeared to have defeated Joseph B. Brown for the Republican nomination for Auditor by a plurality that promised to total 10,000.

That Mansfield would have so determined a triumph had not been claimed by even his own campaign managers. He had predicted big support from the workmen of the mill cities, and in Lawrence, he received 2,576 votes, against 718 for Cole. Boston gave him 4,314 over Cole.

There was no extension of the strike

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N. Y. INDUSTRIAL BOARD NOT TO ACCEPT

Refuses to Intervene Strike—Mitchell and Lynch Dissent.

The State Industrial Commission, a vote of three to two, refused yesterday to intervene in the traction strike. John Mitchell, chairman of the commission, and Commissioner James M. Lynch, who introduced the resolution, introduced the resolution, stated at the close of the hearing that he would feel that the place before the commission was the resolution if conditions growing out of the proposed general strike were such as to require it.

The vote of the board does not mean that it cannot again consider intervention in the strike. Commissioner Mitchell, who introduced the resolution, stated at the close of the hearing that he would feel that the place before the commission was the resolution if conditions growing out of the proposed general strike were such as to require it.

"It appears to the commission," the resolution which was adopted, "any examination or investigation of the traction strike by this body is premature, stated at the close of the hearing that he would feel that the place before the commission was the resolution if conditions growing out of the proposed general strike were such as to require it."

"Be it resolved, therefore, that the judgment of the Industrial Commission is that it is inadvisable that the commission or its Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration take any action in the premises at the present time."

The prevailing resolution was introduced by Commissioner Louis F. Mitchell, who introduced the resolution, stated at the close of the hearing that he would feel that the place before the commission was the resolution if conditions growing out of the proposed general strike were such as to require it.

"Whereas, the Industrial Commission has under the law certain powers of inquiry and certain obligations to help in the amicable adjustment of disputes;

"Be it resolved, That the Industrial Commission proceed at once under the law in an effort to compose the differences between the transportation companies and the men now on strike and thus to prevent, if possible, the use of this strike to other industries and wage earners."

Thirty Days for Car Striker.

Harry Adler, a striking undercar on the Belt Line, was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday by Magistrate Evans in the Federal court for throwing a stone through the windows of a car in Madison Street.

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It is only because we manufacture Monroe Clothes—and sell them Direct to you—in our lower rent Upstairs Shops that enables you to get so much real Clothes value for so little.

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This mechanism is delicate and easily thrown out of gear. Worry, hurry, improper food and insufficient exercise cause constipation. Pill-taking only makes a bad matter worse, because laxative and cathartic remedies, by weakening the natural processes of evacuation, tend to make constipation chronic.

Nujol is entirely free from these objections. It acts in effect as an internal lubricant preventing the contents of the intestines from becoming hard, and in this way facilitating normal movements.

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